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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

REVEALS MINE MISMANAGEMENT;  
COAL COMPANY HAS QUARTERLY SALE OF 340,000 TONS

COAL MINES'S PRODUCTION DROPS -- Tsinan Ta-chung Jih-pao, 19 Jul 50

The Hung-shan coal mine in Shantung had a target of 299,450 tons for the first 6 months of 1950, but by 25 June only 282,575 tons had been produced. Furthermore, the quality was bad, the coal containing up to 15 percent of stone in some cases. As if this were not enough trouble, production costs were also rising.

What is back of this discouraging record? In the first place, the leadership cadres lack confidence in the workers and hold themselves aloof from the masses. There have been some reforms in production, but in the matter of wages and labor organization there are serious deviations. One type of laborer gets a certain wage for accomplishing certain tasks in a day. Although the workday is supposed to be 12 hours, in some cases the laborers accomplish their task in 4 hours and leave the job. Other laborers work on the group system where the workers divide up what they earn equally or distribute it by a democratic discussion process.

Both of these systems are out of line with the system of pay according to work done, and the labor-production scale cannot be raised by such methods. The wage scale is too low. A miner gets 13 catties of grain for 12 hours' work and other types of worker get even less. The workers have petitioned to have the system of pay according to work put into effect, but the management has not given real study to the matter, either among themselves or with the workers. The production groups are too large (30-40 men) and unwieldy. Though the labor-boss contract system has been discarded in theory, many of its defects still remain in practice. There is still much favoritism in hiring and treatment of the workers, and leadership cadres still are too little conversant with workers' problems.

There is very little scientific planning and labor force is padded so that many of the workers cannot find out what they are supposed to do before half of the day is passed. The leading cadres refuse to discuss their problems with the workers. Targets are set from above without worker participation and the workers merely carry out the orders of the lower cadres. The labor-boss contract system was discarded without sufficient preparation and some labor bosses

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who should have been retained were released and others retained who should have been released. The workers were discouraged and dissatisfied by this. Some cadres oppress workers and hire and fire at will without reference to the personnel authorities. Workers attempting to present constructive suggestions are fired as a reward. When workers are dissatisfied with such treatment, the leaders call them recalcitrant and charge them with responsibility for the failure of the mine to reach its objective.

A united labor conference for the mine was called 4 July 1950 and some progress was made in discussion of mine problems. The beginnings of democratic labor practices and recognition of the laborers as the real owners of enterprise were laid. However there is still some hesitancy by cadre leaders in accepting labor proposals for action.

COAL COMPANY SELLS 340,000 TONS -- Tientsin Jih-pao, 24 Jul 50

The Tientsin-Peiping offices of the China Coal Corporation sold 340,000 tons of coal during the second quarter of 1950. The goal for the third quarter is 381,683 tons. The company also entered the field of lumber, cement, and metal sales. The system of sales goals has increased the sense of responsibility of the cadres and they have made strenuous efforts to meet their goals.

ADJUST EXPORT PRICES OF TUNG OIL -- Shanghai Ta Kung Pao, 27 Jul 50

In view of changes in the world market price of tung oil, the customs authorities have adjusted the export prices of this commodity to 0.198 US dollars per catty, F.O.B. China ports.

DISCOVER COPPER NEAR PANG-FOU, ANWEI -- Ho-fei Wan-pei Jih-pao, 19 Jul 50

Pang-fou -- Copper has been discovered in two places in a stone quarry near Nan-ying (1) [numbers refer to appended characters] Station on the Ching-p'u Railway. The quarry is situated on the Esueh-hua (2) Mountain in a suburb of this city.

The vein which has been opened drops sharply downward. The ore is a purplish-golden color and is in three forms, flakes, rough grains, and cubes. The Ministry of mines [sic] of the Central government has been notified and is sending investigators to the spot.

HARBIN PRIVATE OIL WORKS EXPANDING -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 25 Jul 50

The Hsing-tung bean oil factory in Harbin is now in process of expansion. It recently added 2,500 square meters of warehouse space which is capable of storing 300 carloads of beans. During the Manchukuo regime, the factory had limited storage space under cover and stored most of its beans in the open. There was only a board fence around the grounds. The factory now has the extensive covered storage space mentioned above and brick wall surrounds the property. It has an oil storage capacity of 2 million cattles. The factory's capitalization has increased from one million yuan Northeast currency in 1946 to 15,700,000,000 yuan at present. The profits of the company equal one-third of the profits of the nine oil refineries in Harbin. The refinery is now processing not less than 600 carloads of beans annually.

The company has adopted democratic labor-management relations and the labor union is leading the workmen in intelligent efforts to increase production and reduce costs.

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CH'ENG-FA IRONWORKS MAKES RAPID COMEBACK -- Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao, 20 Jul 50

Among the machinery industries in Mukden that have made rapid progress during the last year is the Ch'eng-fa Ironworks. It took some time after the liberation for the company's proprietors to get confidence in the new policies of the People's government; therefore they feared to make much effort to rebuild their business, which had completely closed down under the KMT exploitation.

The ironworks began operations with six laborers in February 1949 and now employs 250 persons. Under the impetus of a contract for oil lubricators from the government and the earnest research of a couple of laborers in improving the drill presses for boring the necessary holes in these instruments, the required time was reduced from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  man-days to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  man-days per unit. Now the company can turn out 100 lubricators a month at greatly reduced cost. Sixty-three lathes are now in operation. Management-labor relations are moving toward a democratic basis. Six new factory buildings and 68 homes for workers have been erected. A school for workers and a school for workers' children are in operation.

## CHARACTERS

1. 南營
2. 雪花

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